

HALE BROS. & CO.

At No Season of the Year

HAS OUR ASSORTMENT OF

TRUNKS, VALISES,

TRAVELING BAGS

EVEN SO LARGE AS AT THIS DATE,

And at no time have we been enabled to offer such

INDUCEMENTS

IN THE WAY OF PRICE AS NOW.

It will cost you nothing to look,
and we think will serve your
interests to advantage.

Get Our Prices Before Making Purchases.

Zinc Packing Trunks, with Tray; all sizes, from \$1 75 to \$4.

Dressing Trunks, Paper-covered; a full line of sizes, ranging in price from \$2 50 to \$4 each.

Zinc-covered, Banded-top Trunks, \$3 50 and upwards.

Zinc-covered, Banded-top Trunks, extra-heavy, \$4 25 to \$5 25 and upwards.

Canvas-covered Trunks, extra well bound; good, strong and durable. TRUNKS, all sizes, at \$7, \$8 50 and upwards.

Fancy Zinc-covered Saratoga Trunks, at \$8, \$8 50 and upwards.

Finer Grade Fancy Covered Zinc Saratoga Trunks, at \$10, \$11, \$12 and upwards.

Extra-fine Fancy Covered Zinc Saratoga Trunks, at \$13 50, \$14 50, \$15 and upwards.

Hale's Sole Leather Trunks, with Canvas Cover, manufactured expressly for our trade in two sizes, at \$25 and \$28 each.

Shawl Straps for 25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents and upwards.

Trunk Straps, all sizes.

On SATURDAY NEXT, we shall sell our Special Lot
of CALICOES, at 4 cents a yard.

COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

HALE BROS. & CO.,

Nos. 829, 831, 833, 835 K street, and 1026 Ninth street, Sacramento.

TO THE LADIES!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A BEAUTIFUL LINE OF FINE

BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE!

IN ALL SHAPES AND COLORS. ALSO, A FINE LINE OF

FAIENCE WARE!

THE LATEST EASTERN CRAZE.

We have just left a few of those Fine

Moss Rose Tea Sets (44 pieces), at \$7 50.

Also, Ironstone China Dinner Sets (122 pieces), at \$9.

Glass Sets (4 pieces)—consisting of Sugar Bowl, Cream Pitcher, Butter Dish and Spoon Holder, only 35c. per set.

Library Lamps (all complete, 14-in. shade, burner and chimney), at \$2 50.

Roger Bros' 11 Triple-plated Tea-spoons, \$1 20 per set.

Roger Bros' 11 Triple-plated Table-spoons, at \$2 40 per set.

Roger Bros' 12 Dessert Knives, \$2 50 per set.

Also, a Fine Line of Carving Sets, from 100 cents to \$25 per set.

627 We have a full and complete stock of everything kept in a first-class
GROCERY AND GLASSWARE STORE, and will willingly duplicate San
Francisco prices.

CHINA HALL,
No. 629 J street, Sacramento.

April 1st

PICNIC GOODS:

Fatted Ham, Chicken and Turkey. A BARGAIN!
Lunch Ham and Tongue.
Boned Chicken and Ham.
Jellies and Jams.
Picnic Plates, per dozen, 15 cents.

Matches, at 35 cents per gross.

Lanterns, at 40 and 50 cents each.

KILGORE & TRACY,
N. W. Cor. Tenth and K streets, Sacramento.

April 1st

FRANK GRISWOLD,

DEALER IN—

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS!

(Formerly with J. LAMBERT & CO.) is now to be found at the
NORTHEAST CORNER TENTH AND K STREETS, SACRAMENTO.

Where he invites his many friends to call and see him.

Munyadi Janos

The Best and Cheapest Natural Aperient Water.

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER LAXATIVES.

"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."

Professor ROBERTS, F.R.C.P. London.

The most certain and comfortable cathartic, in cases of constipation and sluggish liver or piles.

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before breakfast.

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE BLUE LABEL.

HOME HAPPENINGS.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM THE
NATIONAL CAPITAL.

More State Conventions—Wife Murders Executed—Mob Law in Virginia—Railroad Strike.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The Republican Committee on Territories, reported adversely the memorial and joint resolution from the Wyoming Legislature, asking additional compensation. Agreed to.

Van Wyck offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to what action it may take in regard to the entries of public lands by the Utes Park Company, organized under the laws of Great Britain and doing business in Colorado, and made in the interest of the Earl of Danvers, the Arkansas Valley Land and Cattle Company, an English corporation; Sykes & Hughes, an English firm doing business in northern Dakota, and Falkner, Bell & Co., another English firm doing business in California, or for the benefit of said corporations and companies. Van Wyck said the public domain should be protected and these foreign syndicates promptly told just what their rights are in this country.

The shipping bill was then taken up, and several amendments were offered. The debate which followed was participated in by Vest, McPherson, Frye and Hale.

Pending the debate, the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened, adjourned to Monday.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—In the House the morning hour was dispensed with, and the House went into Committee of the Whole, on New York in the chair, on the tariff bill.

Miller of North Carolina argued in favor of the protection system. It had been tried and had stood the test. It had stood the test of every class of industry. Let Congress stand by and maintain that system, and still wider and deeper prosperity would radiate the land.

Cox of New York briefly replied to some propositions advanced by Kelley in his argument in favor of throwing open the market of the world to American industry, and incidentally put in a good word for free ships and free material. He expressed his surprise that the gentleman from Illinois (Piney) should vote against the free-trade amendment to the shipping bill, and give England and other foreign countries \$140,000,000 in fares and freightage which should go to our own country.

Brainerd of Pennsylvania briefly opposed the bill, and the committee rose.

The House took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of the pension bill.

At the evening session the House passed thirteen pension bills; also a bill granting \$5,000 to the widow of General Francis P. Blair, as compensation for money expended by her husband in organizing forces at the beginning of the war, and increasing her pension to \$50 a month.

Miscellaneous Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Senator Farley's friends were much surprised to-day on seeing in the Chicago News a dispatch which stated that he was lying ill at his home, suffering from the poisonous effects of his dye, and that it was feared he would not recover. There is no truth in this statement, which appears periodically in some of the newspapers. Senator Farley is enjoying good health.

The Committee on Public Lands has decided to consider next Tuesday the bill to forfeit the land grant of the Northern Pacific Railroad of California.

The Senate to-day made the following confirmation: Henry W. Cramer, of Minnesota, Controller of Currency; J. M. Johnston, Postmaster at Tulare, Cal.

The Committee on Expenditures of the Department of Justice will continue the state route investigation Monday.

A Georgia Postmaster has sent to Washington a circular requesting a contribution of \$24 for campaign purposes. The circular was shown to Postmaster at New York, who says he will protect any Postmaster who refuses the contribution called for by the circular.

Immediately after the reading of the journal to-morrow morning the Pacific coast supplemental Chinese bill will come up in the House. Probably the entire day will be consumed in its discussion, but its passage before the end of the legislative day is almost certain.

Hundreds of petitions from militia organizations all over the country have been received by the House, and the committee reported favorably from the Militia Committee to increase the annual appropriation from \$200,000 to \$300,000.

The River and Harbors Committee are not expected to report their bill to the House until Monday. A dispute has arisen over the appropriation for the Missouri river.

Calvin and his wife, who were indicted to-day by the House bill making it a necessary qualification for Governors of Territories to be residents of the Territories two years prior to appointment. This bill passed the House April 24.

The Langston Murder Case.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Hon. John M. Langston, United States Minister to Hayti, arrived in the city to-day, having started on his journey to Hayti after a hearing of the charge of murder preferred against his son. Langston says freely concerning his son's crime, saying a plea of self-defense will be made, and a perfectly good and conclusive defense can be shown. He has procured the services of Colonel Ingerson and attorney A. G. Riddle as counsel for his son, and says the defendant will be on hand when the Government is ready to proceed with the trial.

Bicycleists Bound for San Francisco.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The two bicycleists, Woodside and Morgan, started from the City Hall to-day for San Francisco. The initial letters of each rider's name were stamped upon his skull-cap, and floating from the fore part of each bicycle was a small flag, bearing the hopefull legend, "San Francisco." The first start was made last night at Princeton, and Philadelphia will be reached to-day.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Wagers to the amount of \$2,000 have been made that the two bicycleists cannot reach San Francisco in seventy days. They carry suits of rubber clothing in bags on their bicycles. The rest of their baggage will be sent by rail.

Death of a Hotel Clerk.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Dennis T. Caddigan, the oldest of the New York hotel clerks, died at the Starvante Hotel yesterday of apoplexy. In his room after his death was found a pocketbook full of I. O. U.'s, and some other papers. He has no one to make out. Among the I. O. U.'s, one for \$500 from a man to whom he lent \$1,000 in California in 1848. Old Caddigan had lent the fellow \$500 to go out there with, and my \$1,000 brought him home.

New England Mills to Reduce Production.

BOSTON, May 2.—A reduction in the output of the New England mills will be inaugurated by the Lowell companies, who will shut down Saturday, beginning this week. Of \$8,000,000 cotton spindles in the New England States, from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 have agreed to reduce production.

Trouble in West Virginia.

CHARLESTON (W. Va.), May 2.—Sheriff Warren, of Pleasants county, West Virginia, telegraphed here this morning for assistance. There is a prospect of a mob lynching James Kirby, who killed a man at Clifton, and who was fined \$100 and imprisoned thirty days. The people are infuriated over the verdict of the jury in the case.

Word was received here this morning to the effect that Jacob Dobson and one of the Hill boys, who shot ex-Sheriff Adkins, of Boone county last week, were lynched at Griffithsville, Logan county, last night.

The Political Field.

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MIDDLTOWN (N. Y.), May 2.—The conditions north and west of the Shawangunk and Catskill are dire. A strong wind is blowing. It is possible to see only a short distance. No damage is reported as yet, but the danger to isolated farm-houses and barns is great. Clouds of smoke and ashes fill the air. Fires are raging on Storm King mountain, near Cornwall, and in the highlands west of Haverstraw. The air of Newburgh is filled with smoke and ashes, and burned leaves are floating about. Much damage to standing timber is apprehended.

The works of Charles Woods and 5,000 cords of charcoal was destroyed. Fires also raged at the mine of the Hill, and colliery. The mine is in danger, and 300 men are thrown out of employment. The towns are besieged by smoke from the burning mountains.

Emporium, Pa., sends word that forest fires are raging all through that section. The season is unusually dry, and the wind is a perfect pest from the west, sweeping the fire through the forest, with great velocity, and destroying a large amount of property. At Sterling Run, nine miles from Emporium, several buildings belonging to the tannery company were burned to-day, and a large mill was also destroyed. The village was only saved by aid from Renova. Two families are reported lost, and it is feared the loss of life is being great.

At Saratoga, fifteen miles west of here, two mills, with a large amount of lumber, were destroyed.

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at the windows and began a general and indiscriminate firing into the crowd, which rapidly dispersed. No one was killed, but several were reported struck with bullets. The police arrested ten Italians; also several in the crowd. Quiet was restored in a short time.

Frightful Forest Fires.

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PERVETTY.

Riches we wish to get,
Yet remain wealthless still;
We would have wealth, and yet
We would not work for it.
Blessings of our prayers, from youth to life's
last scene.

We would have inward peace,
Yet will not seek within;
We would have inward peace,
Yet will not cease from sin.
We want all pleasant end, but will use no harsh
means.

We do not want to weep,
What we ought not, we do,
And then upon the thought
That chance will bring us through,
But our own acts, for good or ill, are mightier
powers.

But next we would reverse
The scheme ourselves have spun,
And what we made to cure,
We now would leave upon;
And then kind gods, who perfect what man
vainly tries.—Matthew Arnold.

BARRY.

Miss Abigail Burr was a little brown old
maid, who lived in a little brown old house
with her cat, Debby, and her woman-of-
all-work, Prudence, sharp of tongue and
long of vision, herself. There was nothing
of grace or sweetness about Miss Abigail's
life; everything was dry and hard and
husky. Indeed, some people were so un-
charitable as to say that her heart was like
a very much dried-up kernel in a nutshell,
and would rattle if she were shaken hard
enough. But I never believed that. I
always said there was a soft spot in Miss
Abigail's heart, to be found when the time
came to find it.

One spring twilight a boy opened. Miss
Abigail's garden gate, and walked up the
path between the rows of struggling lilacs.
He was not a boy who lived about Capers-
town, or he would not have dared venture,
I am sure, for Prudence's sake, besides hav-
ing nothing to venture for. He was an
unknown, starved-looking little specimen of
humanity. His coat was a world too long,
and patched at the elbows; and his trousers
were a world too short, and patched at the
knees. His hat was guileless of brim,
and through a hole in the crown bobbed a
little tuft of hair which had once been
brown, but now was faded. He went
straight up to Miss Abigail's porch steps.
Miss Abigail was sitting on the porch in
her high-backed rocking chair, so intent on
binding off her stocking heel that she
did not notice the boy. He came to the
door, and stood on the hard-trodden path,
and she did not look up until the boy's
figure interposed itself between her work
and the fading sunset light.

He doled his tattered hat crown.
"If you please, ma'am, will you—may I
have something to eat?"
It was not at all a tramp's manner of
asking; there was a manliness in his voice
which Miss Abigail could not help not-
icing. Perhaps that was the reason she
looked at the boy sharply for a moment
before she answered. In that moment
Prudence, tall and angular, stood in the
door, with a shawl thrown over her head,
and her right hand swathed in soft cotton.
"I'll have to get Jonas Barrows to do
the milking," Miss Abigail said. "I
can't. I've burned my hand that bad."

The boy looked up quickly. "Can't I—
could I milk for you?"
As I have intimated, Prudence did not
like boys; and that she sometimes ex-
pressed her dislike in a very forcible man-
ner, many of the village youths could
testify. Now she surveyed this boy, stand-
ing by the porch steps, with his bare head,
not forgetting his faded little tuft, in dumb
astonishment.

"You might let him try, Prudence,"
said Miss Abigail, thinking rather dubi-
tantly of the nervous, moon-colored Alde-
man in the yard.
"I chored on a farm all last summer,"
explained the boy, eagerly, glancing from
mistress to maid. "I want some supper,
and I'll be glad to do something to pay
for it."

"Well, you kniry it," said Prudence,
after a momentary deliberation. "It's
better'n begging a favor, anyhow."

She led the way to the kitchen, and
took a shining tin pail from the dresser.
"Here's the milk-pail," said she, to the
boy, who stood waiting. "The cow's in
the yard, yander. Pay-day comes when
the work is done."

And Prudence smiled grimly, as she
went about setting a lunch of bread and
butter and cold meat. She felt more
certain that the flighty Alderman would
only to womenfolk, would be much
more likely to spread a pair of bovine
wings and fly away, than allow herself to
be milked by a boy.

"He can't do it," she said to Miss Abi-
gail, who presently brought her knitting
work into the kitchen. "The heifer will
send him sky-high."

But he could, and he did. Soon he ap-
peared in the doorway, his pail brimming
with snowy foam.
"Well, I never!" ejaculated Prudence.
"You didn't think I could?" asked the
boy, smiling brightly.

"No, I didn't," admitted Prudence,
and straightway, in her astonishment, she added
to his fare a segment of rhubarb pie.
"Wash that pie with those left over
from tea," asked Miss Abigail.

Prudence thought there was, and while
she was fetching it from the cellar the boy
gave himself a healthy scrubbing at the
pump, coming in from his ablutions fresh
and ruddy as a rose. That he looked at
Miss Abigail with a deprecating smile as
Prudence carried off the bread-plate for a
third repast.

"I'm pretty hungry," he said. "This is
the first bite I've had since morning, and it
tastes good."

To be sure it did. Miss Abigail thought
of a little brother who died years and years
before, her tender feet began to feel the
pricks in life's path. How strange that
the sight of this little vagrant, satisfying
himself with her kitchen talk, should
bring to her the thought of the child who
had so early cut off the mortal for the im-
mortal! Presently, when the boy had
finished his repast, he laid his knife and
fork across his plate with a methodical
precision which pleased Miss Abigail, and
then he glanced down at his pail. Prudence
spied her with her arms akimbo, to
Miss Abigail.

"Thank you for my supper," said he.
"Maybe I best be getting along. You
don't want a boy to work for you?"
"A—work?—to work?" echoed Prudence.
"Did you ever?"

"No, we don't," said Miss Abigail,
ashamed. And then it was enough that
she could not help thinking again of that
faded little tuft which had blighted in the
lad so long before.

"How far are you going?" she asked.
"I don't know, ma'am."

"And where have you come from?" pro-
ceeded Miss Abigail.

"Frescott, ma'am. Mother died there
last winter. I was a orphan, and I came
down to live here."

"And then with a little questioning, he
told his story. His name was Barry
Olmstead, and he was 12 years old. He
lived in Frescott a long time, and he
had been a little home together. His
mother had taken in sewing, and he had
worked for the neighboring farmers' sum-
mers, and gone to school winters. And he
had been hungry for all they were so poor,
until—mother died."

"Then I went with Deacon Staples a
spell, but he wanted to try me. But they
were going to bind me out to him, so
I ran away."

"None to blame, nuther," interposed
Prudence, with a great deal of sym-
pathy. "I've seen old Staples, down to Frescott.
He's that mean old skin-mouse for the
hide and tallow!"

"I've been waiting along for a chance to
say so," continued the boy, smiling faintly.
"He was very near to tears, but he
wouldn't let me."

held them back sturdily. "But there don't
anybody seem to want me."

Miss Abigail was moved more than she
would have cared to own by this recital.
Even to her, who had lived for so long
there was something indescribably painful
in the thought of this little wanderer
battling alone with the world, buffeted by
fortune, drifting here and there, as chance
might dictate. It had grown dark now,
the last of the day since been lighted;
and there were mutterings of distant
thunder in the air.

"It's going to rain," said Miss Abigail;
"you needn't go to-night; you may sleep
in the stable loft."

Barry thanked her.
The storm broke with great violence.
And while Miss Abigail listened to the
sharp peals of thunder and the pouring
of the rain against the windows, she thought
of the lonely little wayfarer in the stable
loft, with a new, strange throb of pity.

Morning came, merry with bird songs, and
glistering with myriads of raindrops. Pru-
dence was up betimes, but, early as it was,
she heard the sound of an ax in the wood-
shed, and when she opened the door Barry
smiled at her from his post at the chopping
block.

"I don't think I paid enough for my
supper—I eat such a lot," he said; "so I've
split some kindlings, and I'll milk for you
this morning, if you want me to."

Prudence brought the milk-pail without a
word, and when she had prepared Miss
Abigail's morning meal, she made ready a
good substantial breakfast for Barry also.
When he had eaten it, he took up his hat
crown.

"Go out the way you came in," said
Prudence, "or else you'll be laid out!"
Barry gave a little incredulous laugh,
but he went out to the porch. Miss Abi-
gail was there, taking deep breaths of fresh
air, and she laid him a kind good-morn-
ing as he went off the step, and down the
path again between the lilacs, exuberant
in growth but meager in bloom.

"I wonder why lilacs do not flower more
freely?" This Miss Abigail said to Pru-
dence, who had come to the door.
"I dunno," answered Prudence. "I guess it's
because you leave the old blossoms on," he
said, hesitatingly. "Mother used to say I
must pick the blossoms off one year, if I
wanted any the next."

And then he went out of the gate, clos-
ing it carefully behind him, and along the
main road he went. Prudence followed him
because she knew he was going, and she
was sure he would be back. "That's a very
uncommon boy," said Miss Abigail, looking
after him with serious eyes.

"Yes," assented Prudence; "he's a
clever enough little chap—for a boy."
"You think of him knowing all that?"
continued Miss Abigail, meditatively. "I
must cut off all the flowers this spring."

"An' he got as good a mess o' milk from
the heifer as I could have done myself with
a well hand," Prudence went on.
"Yes, he would have been handy about
milking and getting wood for you," said
Miss Abigail.

"An' bringin' the letters from the post-
office," continued Prudence. "It's a good
piece over to the village in muddy
walkin'."

"So it is," said Miss Abigail. She gazed
reflectively along the road which wound
serpentine, to the little hamlet a mile
away. Barry was climbing the hill, a
mere, pitiful, lonely speck in the distance,
and she was a mere, insignificant atom in the
great world of humanity. Miss Abigail's
eyes filled.

"We might have kept him," she said.
"Taint too late yet?" put in Prudence.
The two women looked into each other's
eyes.

"If you can make him hear," began Miss
Abigail.
For answer Prudence strode to the road,
and sent a long, quavering cry after Barry.
"Barry-o-y!"

But the little figure they were watching
plodded steadily on.
"I dunno," said the old horn on 'er the
kitchen, Miss Abigail cried Prudence,
excitedly. "Quick!"

Miss Abigail, said Prudence that she
was, without a thought of the ludicrous-
ness of the proceeding, ran to the kitchen,
snatched the horn from its nail, and ran
out with it to Prudence. And Prudence
put it to her lips, and blew a blast so long
and so loud that it startled the birds into
silence and set the echoes ringing from
hillside to hillside.

"He can't hear if he can hear any-
thing," she muttered.
He did. He stopped. Prudence flour-
ished the horn in frantic excitement.
There was a moment of suspense; and then
Prudence turned to Miss Abigail, who was
standing by the gate.

"He's coming back," she said.
When Barry, breathless with the haste
he had made, reached the cottage, Miss
Abigail was on the porch.
"We made up our minds to keep you,"
she said, "so long as you don't give too
much trouble."

"Oh, thank you, ma'am!" cried Barry.
"Indeed, I'll try to please!"
I am sure he has succeeded, for the lilacs
have been in bloom three times since that
morning, and he is with Miss Abigail, yet,
gentle and kind, and strong and manly, as
a year ago. He fills the bit of a farm
which had so long lain unimproved, and in
winter attends school at the village, where
he is in excellent repute. He is so faith-
ful, and helpful, and kind, that Prudence
is fain to apothegmatize the horn after this
fashion:

"Harnsome is as harnsome does; an'
you're deservin' of a bed o' velvet, o'er
the door, for the deed you done that day!"

SAN FRANCISCO LETTER.

A TRIP TO SANTA CLARA VALLEY AND ADJOINING HILLS.

Description of the Locality—An Olive Ranch and the Method of Making Olive Oil.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30, 1884.
It is with some trepidation that I under-
take to tell the dwellers in such a valley as
that of the Sacramento about the beauties
of another valley. It seems almost as
tactless as praising one woman to another.
I shall venture, however, placing my trust
in your magnanimity, to descant a little
upon the beauties of Santa Clara valley,
with which I made acquaintance during a
few days last week spent in a small wood-
ed canyon among the foothills of the Santa
Cruz mountains, at a point where a few
moments' climb to any eminence would
bring in view the rich, farm-checked
floor of the Santa Clara valley. The can-
yon itself was very beautiful at that time
of the year, owing, partly, to the unusual
abundance of deciduous trees, the rust-
colored limbs of the maples and the dark
cane blue of the canyons, or wild lilacs,
turning to a misty-gray patch in the dis-
tance, and the "sea-blue stream of the
hills" of the valley, and partly to the
cypress and thorn and the sentinel red-
woods standing in solemn file along the
small, tributary canyons.

Excursions into the woods
Gave, beside the usual glens and glades,
a varied garden of wild and domestic
flowers. Numbers of species, perhaps the most
decorative of these being the wild dematis,
which flings itself in masses upon the tan-
gle of shrubbery next it, and sends the air
around with its stately blossoms. These are
about the size of the syringa, of a cream
white with a greenish tint, and filled with
a full brush of stamens. The petals are
deeply lobed, and the leaves are small and
lanceolate. The mountains bear more useful
plants, but more beautiful hardly could be. Every one
remembers the discovery that was made
in the valley of the San Joaquin, that the
grapes grown upon a soil literally too good,
too rich, and in consequence the wine was
earthy and alcoholic. Now the discovery
is being made that the wine made from
grapes grown in the mountains is more like
the light table wine, that ideal and desired
beverage, than that made from the valley
grapes. Our party, returning from an
excursion to one of the summits, made a
descent upon the home of an Italian rancher
and vine-grower, who invited us to his
home.

SAMPLE HIS CLARITY.
Made by himself from grapes of his own
raising. It was certainly a wine to be
proud of—light, mild and quite devoid of
earthy qualities. It was the wine of the
valley of the San Joaquin. He made a few
hundred gallons, he said, and sold it prin-
cipally to laborers about the vineyard.
The vineyard stretched away from here, and
more dark stupor, and first, was a
green feathery leaf here and there. Near
a picturesque old water-wheel, just at
the mouth of the canyon, is a rather exten-
sive vineyard, and the vines are trained
up the sides of the hills, and the small
ranchers of the neighborhood bring their
grapes for sale. Here, sauteuse, chard
and angelica are manufactured, one of
the names of the grapes of the valley.
The grapes of the valley are of the
employees of the winery, being "Gray
Dutch," which suggested Dutchess, but
proved to be "Gris d'Ischia," corrupted
from the German name of the grape. It
is a very good wine, and a very good
sample in the valley is one of

THE LARGEST OLIVE ORCHARDS.
Or olives, in the State. An enthusiast
has taken it in hand, and will undoubtedly
produce something for the State to be
proud of, and for his own profit, if the
good are good to him. He found the orchard,
when he took possession of it, quite good
to rack—the trees planted too near to-
gether, and the vines trained up the sides
of the hills, and the small ranchers of the
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THE VALUE OF SHADE TREES.
That our ancestors emanated from the
shade of a tree is one of the few points
on which Moses and Darwin agree, and
it seems hardly probable that the de-
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shade of a tree is one of the few points
on which Moses and Darwin agree, and
it seems hardly probable that the de-
scendants of a forest race should be dam-
aged by a little tree shade, especially
where that shade is confined to the six
feet of the tree trunk, and the vines are
trained up the sides of the hills, and the
small ranchers of the neighborhood bring
their grapes for sale. Here, sauteuse, chard
and angelica are manufactured, one of
the names of the grapes of the valley.
The grapes of the valley are of the
employees of the winery, being "Gray
Dutch," which suggested Dutchess, but
proved to be "Gris d'Ischia," corrupted
from the German name of the grape. It
is a very good wine, and a very good
sample in the valley is one of

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The morning hours are joyful fair,
With call of bird and wail of dew;
And bent with shining gold and blue
And glad the summer morning air.
The slow sun lingering seeks the west
As loth to leave and greaves so soon
The slow sun lingering seeks the west
But still the evening is the best.

Day may be full as day may be,
Her hands all heaped with gifts, her eyes
On silver hairs,

WHY NOT BURN?

The subject of cremation is coming to the front with a vigor that will not be put down. The next Legislature is to be asked to affirmatively permit such of us as choose to dispose of our dead by means of the crematory, and it is time for the friends of cremation to be moving upon public sentiment. It is simply shameful that local authorities, not fortified by any express statute, should interpose to prevent the exercise of the right now. We can learn of no law that compels people to bury their dead in the earth to become food for loathsome worms, and to pollute the soil that, by its noxious exhalations, poisons the living. Nevertheless, the authorities, backed by nothing but old-time prejudice, do interfere. Yet Justice Stephens, in the case of Dr. Price, has decided that cremation is lawful. New York and San Francisco both have cremation societies, a large society has just been formed in New England, and several exist in Great Britain. At Working, England, a crematory furnace factory has been set up. In Pennsylvania the Legislature has legitimized cremation, and so there is progress being made.

In his recent work of travel, "Due West," Mr. Ballou tells us of a visit to Bonifay. He went out to Mainier Hill to view the famous Towers of Silence. About their bases beautiful gardens are kept in bloom and loveliness by the most assiduous care. The towers constitute the cemetery of the Parsees. Their dead are brought here, and after a simple ceremony, exposed upon the summit of the towers:

These towers are open at the top, on the cornice of which hundreds of vultures are always waiting in full view of every one, and as soon as the body is left they swoop down to their awful meal, eagerly tearing and devouring the flesh, absolutely picking it clean from the bones, which fall into a space below in an indescribable mass of white and black, and are blown away by the wind. The hideous detail of the scene is not visible to the spectators, but the re-appearance of these bones of man and woman upon the walls an hour later, in a gorged condition, is only too significant of what has transpired within the silent and ghastly inclosure. Followed by a funeral procession to the towers. For a moment after among these the face of the corpse was exposed, showing the marvellous features of a young girl of some fifteen years, wearing upon her pale face an expression of the most beautiful loveliness. The body was covered with a snow-white sheet, exhibiting the outline of a beautiful, budding form suddenly snatched from life.

Over and around the towers were white birds and half-brown pale flowers, indicative of youth, resulting in a similar experience on the banks of the Ganges. There was no apparent want of sentiment or endurance here, as the brief ceremony was over, the beautiful remains, lovely even in death, were deposited in the nearest tower, the door was closed, and the bearers retired. Down swooped the ravenous birds to their terrible banquet, as we turned away with a shudder, the devouring flames that wreathed about the child-corpses at Benares did not seem to us so shocking as this. Seeing an intelligent Parsee who had evidently been watching us, we asked:

"How can you reconcile to your feelings such disposal of that of the remains of a tenderly loved child?"

"What do you do with your dead?" he asked.

"We bury them in the earth."

"Yes," he continued, "for the worms to eat. And if there is death at sea, you cast the body

in the ocean to be consumed by the sharks. We prefer to give our dead to the birds of the air." We were certainly answered, though not convinced, as to the propriety of the awful scene just enacted.

Perhaps, after all, it makes little difference what becomes of these tenements of clay. The Parsee feeds the vultures with his dead, the devout Hindu burns the body, and the professed Christian gives his to the worms and to the sharks.

But these are purely sentimental reasons. The sanitary claims for incineration are simply incontestable. In Brazil it has been positively demonstrated that the graves of yellow fever victims swarm with the germs of the plague. In Egypt it has been established that the same is true of the burial-places of cholera victims. It certainly is just as reasonable to believe it true in cases of fever, small-pox and diphtheria. In New Orleans the cemeteries have been declared nuisances, and a Grand Jury has just advised the setting up of public crematories. Cremation is less expensive than burial; it sequesters no offensive ground; it removes the possibility of burial of the living; it dissipates the picture of the loved form rotting in the earth and fed upon by the most horrid of creatures; it enables the ashes of the dead to be gathered with ease and small expense, no matter how widely scattered is the family at the death of its members; it blots out the miserable superstitions about graves and cemeteries.

But when it is asked, "Why not burn?" there is, of course, expected a response. None has not yet been given—that is to say, the reply has uniformly been such as clings to the skirts of prejudice. No really practical or worthy reasonable answer has or can be made, since science, reason, economy and sanitary reform all favor cremation. As to the sentimental phase, that is purely a matter of education. Whoever witnesses the disposal of a body in an incinerator comes away amazed at its simplicity, and the fact that none of the tragic agonies of the grave are evoked by the process.

A furnace, consuming all the gases of the process, brings a clay cylinder to a white heat. In this there is neither coal nor flame; in fact, the body is not burned, but is gently reduced to ashes, as is matter in a retort by chemical disintegration through the agency of intense heat. The body, prepared as for burial is covered with an alum-saturated sheet and placed in the cylinder, the opening of which changes the interior to a rosy red. The sheet prevents all scorching or burning or exposure of the body, and as the spectator looks on he sees the covered form gradually sink away and vanish from sight, and as the bones crumble beneath the sheet and ashes remain, the process concludes.

A recent writer who witnessed the operation, and was converted to favor it, thus reflects upon it: "You have laid a white-robed form within the rosy cylinder and have turned away to think with gratitude that all is well. You have let your imagination dwell lovingly upon the pleasing sentiment that whatever may be left—besides the calcined bones, most pure and clean—has gone to mingle with the upper air and dwell with sunshine, birds and flowers. The darkness and the dampness of the earth have been escaped, and so have the perils of grave-snatching, the indecencies of a possible dissecting-room and the nameless horrors of putrefaction. You have pleasant memories to cherish of the 'last sad hour,' which, instead of 'breathless darkness' and the 'narrow house' and the dreadful 'thud of falling earth' upon the coffin, presents to mind a lovely bed of rosy light, and a peaceful form, clad in virgin purity, resting within its soft embrace. If a body had been laid upon a bed of pinks or roses in the summer, and you had seen its fragrance and its beauty all exhale amid the shimmering beams of radiant heat beneath the touch of some invisible and gentle agency, you would have had not a dissimilar experience. And this is neither painful to the eye, nor distressing to the sensibilities, nor ungrateful to the memory."

FOREIGN WHEAT COMPETITION.

On account of the heavy and unusual wheat export of India in two successive years, there was reasonable fear aroused that that country would prove a formidable competitor to California in wheat exportation, despite the fact that California wheat is very considerably a better article. But even if India is not to be feared, there should be no cessation of the demand for diversity of production. It is under any circumstances the wise course. The Government of India has officially reported to the Home Government on the capacity of India. From this report it is learned that the area under wheat cultivation in British India is about 20,000,000 acres. The yield of this acreage is nearly 200,000,000 bushels. In the native provinces 6,000,000 acres are sown annually to wheat, and produce about 68,000,000 bushels. The average yield of ten bushels does not of course equal ours, but then the wheat-growing area has to make progress in India. The report shows that the export surplus is about one-fourth of the product. But India will not export unless she gets a good price, namely, 43 shillings per quarter. At the current price of to-day she will not export, but consume her product, for when she exports her people subsist on millet and cheaper food than wheat. The statisticians have not been able to arrive at a very satisfactory conclusion about the cost of growing wheat in India, because it is very difficult to ascertain the cost of living among the agriculturists of that country. An approximate calculation placed it at 1s 6d per bushel in the north, or thirty-seven cents per bushel. But this does not include cost of transportation. At the time of making the report it was found that wheat at the nearest interior market would sell for 18s. 6d. per quarter, or fifty-six cents per bushel. This gives a profit to the producer of from one to two and a half dollars per acre. The officials, therefore, reach the conclusion, that at present prices wheat-growing in India is not encouraged. Added to this is the very rapid increase of population in India and the widening of home consumption, so that in a few years they may consume the entire product. Sir James Caird, from whom there is no better authority, testifies that wheat acreage extension in India depends upon the price of the article in England; the 200,000,000 of people in India are increasing their numbers with phenomenal rapidity; that the surplus product for several years will be small, and that it will be

more likely to diminish than increase. But he believes that South Australia will be a great wheat producer, and a reliably regular one. Russia is rapidly increasing her product, as is also the Argentine Republic. If then the fear of India as a wheat competitor is not alarming, it remains that there are other competitors whom we cannot afford to ignore. We must also look to the possibility of the conditions in India being changed; the production of wheat accomplished at a lower cost, so that she may still contribute to the aggregate competition with which we must contend.

A NEW CODE IN A FINE OLD STATE.

A new code is evidently on its feet in Kentucky. A lawyer named Cornelson, who differed with one of the Judges of a Superior Court, proceeded recently to soberly cowl the Court. It made no difference whatever that a sort of sacred atmosphere is supposed to envelop the Judge, nor that both he and the lawyer sat under the droppings of the same sacramental table, and commuted at the same sacramental table. Judge Reid did not trim his decision to suit the ideas of the bar member, and as a consequence had to take his little flogging. This is a gratifying indication of progress. The public approval of the chivalrous conduct of the lawyer is evidence of the respect in which the new code of practice is held in Kentucky. It is decidedly advantageous for clients, but had for the practice of lawyers not favored by nature with fine physical powers. Hereafter, at least in the Bourbon State, the litigant who wishes to be assured of success before the Courts will look, not to the legal attainments, but to the muscular development and physical prowess of his lawyer, and retain attorneys accordingly. This will simplify procedure, and do much to reform the law's delays and uncertainties. There is only one drawback to the perfect success of the new system—the "other fellow" may engage a more muscular lawyer; and then, too, it may be that the bench of Kentucky will, according to the same code of ethics, undertake to affirm its own decisions by putting up its "mawleys." Indeed, it is possible that some of the Judges may feel it a duty, in order to maintain the dignity of the bench and give character and force to their judgments, to put a knife or two below the short ribs of the new style of practitioners. We suggest to Mr. John L. Sullivan that there is a fine opportunity for men of his school. As a knacker-out of judges he might attain eminent success at the Kentucky bar, and command a Bourbon clientele of most enviable profitability. Mr. Cornelson's conduct is, the Nation suggests, precisely in line with the high plane of practice that Mr. Buford, a litigant of Kentucky, inaugurated a long since, when he felt obliged to murder one of the Judges of the Kentucky Court of Appeals. The Kentucky system, it will thus be seen, is eminently progressive, and will speedily work out for the benefit of that fine old State the highest evolutionary possibilities of the doctrine of the survival of the fittest. It does not become us, perhaps, to draw any inferences as to the relation between the development of the new system of practice in Kentucky and the fact that that State will stand high on the list among those to draw most heavily upon the Federal educational fund for the suppression of illiteracy.

THROTTLING PEOPLE.

The rebuke of the Harrison crowd of demagogues by Senator Kellogg was deserved and timely. There has been a vast deal of twaddle indulged in about the merchants of San Francisco being throttled by the railroad corporations. Throttled by the railroad corporations, they have been less foundation of fact. Sensible business men laugh at the idea. Senator Kellogg concluded that the slander had been long enough iterated, and he entered an indignant denial in behalf of the mercantile class. He "could not," he said, "allow such a slander to go uncondemned and unrebuked on the floor of the Senate. The record of the merchants of San Francisco was alone a sufficient refutation of the slander; they had built in thirty years a cosmopolitan and metropolitan city unequalled with its age, considered by any in the civilized world; for energy, enterprise, liberality and American go-ahead-ness, their record could not be excelled. He did not believe that any corporation could throttle, subdue or even intimidate the merchants of San Francisco. They were as brave and independent as any class of people in California, and this slander, coming from a Senator from that city, should be refuted."

In the first place, the merchants are not of the class to be intimidated; in the next place, the most foolish thing conceivable on the part of the carriers would be to attempt any such thing with merchants, with whom their interests are common; and, lastly, the railroad people are by no means fools. All this chatter about the merchants of California cities being under bondage to the railroads is the veriest gammon, and there is not a scintilla of evidence to sustain it, to say nothing of the unreasonableness of the silly charge.

The Grass Valley Union, referring to the proposition of anti-railroad fanatics to establish uniformity of rates, says: "That this would prove injuriously unfair to a shipper or producer at a long distance from tide-water or a market sea-beach to the fullest comprehension, as one understanding the simplest rules of arithmetic must see that a uniform rate per mile must have the effect of limiting the area from which wheat and other agricultural products, lumber, wood, coal, ore and other like freight could be transported and yet leave a profit to the producer when a market was reached."

CIVIL WRONGS.—It seems that if a lady dismisses a servant in Columbus she is made to feel the effects of a combination that is formed against her. Offend a negro woman and she exerts every means to keep you from hiring other servants. We know a lady who has incurred the spite of several bad negroes, and although she is ill and in great need of servants she cannot hire help for love nor money. Another one of our most estimable ladies, owing to similar circumstances, could get no washing done for three months. Negroes are so credulous they believe any story of their race's telling, and sometimes leave good homes because of the "talk" of other darkies. This combination of negro women against the housekeepers here should be dealt with. Allowed to grow, it will give us serious trouble. Of course, we would not interfere with their freedom, but we can stop their tongues.—(Columbus (Miss.) Dispatch.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

MORE IN AMERICA. By Dr. Frederic Louis Ritter. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 2 vols. 8s. C. S. Houghton.

This is the first work on music in America that has appeared at all entitled to rank as a history. It is exhaustive and thoroughly interesting. The first period treated is that embracing Puritan Psalmody, 1620-1771; the second, the first American composers, 1771-1815; the third, the establishment of the Boston Handel and Haydn Society, 1815-1825; the fourth, the introduction of Italian opera, 1825-1842; the fifth, the establishment of the New York Philharmonic Society, 1842-1861; the sixth, the period of the civil war and its results, 1861-1880. Perhaps the most interesting chapter in the whole interesting history is the last one, which is devoted to "The Cultivation of Popular Music." Those who have a reading or other interest in musical culture, the history of musical cultivation, musical theory, the progress of musical organization, the history of piano tuners, opera in America, the evolution of the slave songs, negro minstrelsy, etc., will be delighted with Dr. Ritter's work.

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES. By Simon Sterne. The New York Bar, New York: Cessell, Gelpin & Co. San Francisco: A. J. Bancroft & Co. \$1.25.

In the consideration and treatment of the Constitution of the United States Mr. Sterne has very closely followed Story, the departures being such only as more recent interpretations of the Supreme Court have rendered necessary. The treatment of the State Constitutions and the late amendments thereto, and the period of history beginning with the close of the war of the rebellion, is wholly new. Mr. Sterne has handled his subject in a statesmanlike manner, and presented a treatise of impartiality and marked by broad views and a patriotic spirit. Mr. Sterne inclines strongly to free trade principles, and he also points out several broad fields which he believes afford ample scope for the political reformer. For instance, our methods of legislation are woefully defective, primitive and corrupt; the existing system of representation is faulty, inharmonious and unphilosophical; municipal government is a prey to jobbery and venality. He believes these and similar defects and evils are not so formidable but that an honest, earnest and persistent appeal to the good sense of the people will, as in the past, cause a spirit to arise able to cope with them.

ANCIENT EGYPT. By Mr. B. P. Kenrick. New York: M. A. New York: John B. Alden.

The purpose of Professor Kenrick's work, which he has attained—is to supply historical information concerning Egyptian archaeology and history in the light of the results of the labors of travelers, artists and antiquarians in the present century. It presents to us Egypt according to the present state of our knowledge of that country and its people, their arts, sciences and civil institutions, their religious faith and usages. The facts derivable from inscriptions on Egyptian monuments, and on which the history of Egypt is based mainly, down to the seventh century, have been augmented and enlarged greatly by recent researches, and especially by the labors of the French, Tuscan and Prussian expeditions. Professor Kenrick promises us a similar volume, and next in order to this, comprehending the history of those countries of the East whose influence preceded and acted upon that of Greece.

DUE WEST. OR, ROUND THE WORLD IN TEN MONTHS. By Matthew M. Ballou. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Sacramento: C. S. Houghton. \$1.00.

Circumnavigation of the globe is no longer a novelty, and the books of tourists have lost the interest they once commanded a hearing. As Mr. Ballou himself puts it, only the few both sea and land, to such only may the simplest object in its suggestiveness be full of beauty; such only pluck delightful mysteries out of travel. We are left to speculate as to whether Mr. Ballou desires to be classed with these few. However, he said in sincerity that his work is marked by newness, breadth of thought and poetry, and in the multitude of books of travel in these days, this is much to say. We have contented ourselves to this writing with reading his chapters on Japan, India and Egypt's curiosities. We have been fairly compensated, and though not especially newly informed as to matters familiar to most readers, the pages have entertained and in a sense suggested thought to other books of travel failed to awaken. Mr. Ballou is an easy writer, not without grace, and graphic in description, and rapid in narrative. He would appear to better advantage if he wrote without the use of the plural "we." One merit in his book is the regard Mr. Ballou shows for his fellow-tourists. He avoids the common error of making them the butt of his wit. And it is to be said, after all things are considered, that between the covers of this volume Mr. Ballou has given, though rapidly, very much of interesting information concerning the manners, morals, religions, architecture, products and industries of the greater population of the world. He very readily comprehends human nature, and presents it as it is without projecting himself into the record, or trimming it to suit his own philosophy, whatever it may be.

NEW STRATIGRAPHY. By James H. Shepard. New York: D. Appleton & Co. San Francisco: J. A. White & Co. \$1.00.

This is a selection of characteristic passages from the writings of Charles Darwin. The author says the design is to make the book useful to those who know nothing or little about Darwin's line of research and argument, and yet would like to obtain a general idea of the principles which shall at once be authoritative, brief and inexpensive. So far as the attainment of the economic ends mentioned are concerned, this book commends itself. But we cannot think that it is at all an executable method of gaining a knowledge of such a philosophy as Darwin's. Possibly it may serve as an "appetizer," but probably it will satisfy readers with its superficiality, and yet do them no good. It may not be given to all to read Darwin in full, but it were better that so much of his work as is taken up shall be read in its original completeness. But there is one use the book will fill—it will serve as an index of chief topics, since the volume and page is side-noted from which the extracts are drawn.

FLOWERS AND THEIR PROGRESS. By Grant Allen. New York: D. Appleton & Co. San Francisco: J. A. White & Co. \$1.00.

This is a collection of essays originally appearing in "Belgravia," "Macmillan's" and the "Cornhill" magazines and other periodicals. The work is a very useful and pleasing one. It acquaints the reader very intimately with the pedigrees of flowers, from the daisy, and the wayside weed, to strawberry flowers and apple blossoms. One part of the book is devoted to an essay on the origin of wheat, and is by far the most interesting. Allowed to grow, it will give us serious trouble. Of course, we would not interfere with their freedom, but we can stop their tongues.—(Columbus (Miss.) Dispatch.

Never pick the teeth or clean the nails in company.

FOREIGN FACTS.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN LARGE QUANTITIES.

Races in England.—The Cuban Powder Explosion.—Dynamite in Germany.—American Park.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

Increased Electoral Privileges.

LONDON, May 24.—Debate on the franchise bill was resumed in the Commons last evening. Henry Chaplin, member for Mid-Lincolnshire, introduced the following motion: That the House consider that the largely increased electoral privileges of Irishmen, at a time when many are literally oppressed to a British connection, and when the openly-avowed object of other leaders is to sever that connection, is dangerous to the welfare of the state, and cannot fail to strengthen the arms of the separatist party. Mr. Gladstone said it was impossible to maintain union between England and Ireland except by giving equal rights to both countries. England was strong enough in wealth and population as compared with Ireland, and she was strong in right and justice, and she would have abundant force to settle whatever matters might arise between the countries in the future. The Chaplin motion was carried.

Arrest of an Irish-American.

DUBLIN, May 24.—Farrel Whims, an Irish-American, has been arrested in Bally Mote, County Sligo. He had a loaded revolver and treasonable documents in his possession.

Prohibition of American Pork.

BERLIN, May 24.—The *Nachrichten* (German Gazette), referring to Prof. Virchow's letter, says: It is well known that there is a far greater interest in trichine in American pork than in German. As Prof. Virchow urges the compulsory examination of German pork, it is justifiable to prohibit the importation of American pork, as it is impossible to examine it up to the roots. As long as trichine cannot be rendered harmless or their presence indicated without the aid of the microscope, the prohibition of American pork is a necessary precaution.

Dynamite Outrage.

BERLIN, May 24.—A baker's house at Hagenau was blown in yesterday by dynamite. The motive of the outrage is unknown, but taken in connection with similar outrages in the neighborhood, it shows that the preachings of Johann Most and O'Donovan Rossa are beginning to result seriously.

A Depot for German Products.

BERLIN, May 24.—At a meeting of the Colonization Society, Prince von Hohenlohe urged the establishment of a depot for German products and manufactures in all German ports, in order to enable foreign merchants to buy goods with greater convenience.

The English Turf.

LONDON, May 24.—The race for the 1,000 guinea stake, which was won by a horse won by Arlington's, formerly Falmouth's, filly, Busy Body, by a length and a half. Willoughby's filly by Hermit, out of Adelaide was second. The last was afterwards christened Queen Adelaide. Bradford's filly Whitecock was a bad third.

The Spanish Election.

MADRID, May 24.—The election for members of the Chamber of Deputies resulted in the choice of 333 Conservatives, including 20 Ultramontanes. Forty-two Liberals (supporters of Sagasta), 35 members of the Dynastic Left, 3 Possibilists, including Castelar, 3 Radicals and 4 Cuban Autonomists were chosen.

The Insurrection in Spain.

MADRID, May 24.—The Government claims to have frustrated the various revolutionary movements, yet attempts have been made to set fire to the houses which contain the shore end of the Marseilles cable. Twelve Spanish insurgents, with two officers, who crossed the French frontier, have been arrested at Angoulême. A Gibraltar customs officer, employed within the Spanish lines, has been arrested and imprisoned at San Roque. Revolutionary documents and a blank form appointment signed by Zorilla were found on his person.

Nitro-Glycerine Shipments—High-Priced Books.

LONDON, May 24.—It is surmised that nitro-glycerine is being conveyed to England in American spirit flasks, the customs officials having been hoodwinked by that method of conveyance.

At the Hamilton library sale to-day, Boccaccio's "History of Scotland," containing an autograph of James V., dated 1539, realized £800, and a prayer-book containing the autograph of Charles I. brought £137.

The Egyptian Question.

LONDON, May 24.—Egypt has not been invited to take part in the conference. An impression exists that France and England are discussing the disbanding of the Egyptian army.

Washington, the French Minister, has delivered additional dispatches from his Government to Granville, in which it is stated that the contemplated Egyptian conference cannot be confined altogether to financial matters. The security of the bondholders cannot be reduced to defray the expenses of the late adventurous enterprise, which caused the difficulties which now embarrass the Egyptian Treasury Department. If appropriations are made partially on the ground of present necessities, a precedent will be established which will be certain to result in a renewal of the practice of recurring troubles of a similar character.

Publication Prohibited.

St. Petersburg, May 24.—The *Journal des Debats* of St. Petersburg has been prohibited publication, on the grounds that its policy is hostile to social order. The *Official Journal* says the disclosures made the time of the discovery of secret societies in 1882 implicated some of the editors of newspapers as members of the revolutionary propaganda, and that the Government will not tolerate such publications.

The Cuban Expenses.

PARIS, May 24.—Upon the assembling of the Chamber of Deputies, Vice-Admiral Peyron, Minister of Marine and Colonies, will submit a bill for an additional credit of 400,000 francs, to defray the expenses of the Tonquin expedition.

A Cuban Editor Punished.

HAVANA, May 24.—Yesterday's edition of the Republican newspaper *El Papeque* was seized and the editor sentenced to a prison term of six months, and to be deprived of the right to vote, and pay the costs of trial.

The Powder Explosion in Cuba.

Key West (Fla.), May 24.—The Havana papers, giving particulars of the powder magazine and gas works explosion, show greater destruction of life and property throughout the entire city than was at first reported. The buildings were more or less damaged, and many were completely demolished, while the list of the dead and wounded is appalling, and fills several columns of the press. All the streets were filled with the bodies of persons killed or maimed. The explosion was heard fifteen miles out at sea.

Discovery of Gold in Canada.

TORONTO (Ont.), May 24.—There has been great excitement in Kingston during the past two days, owing to the discovery of large quantities of gold in a village about fifty miles from Kingston. The gold was found in pockets, on the farm of Mr. McLaughlin. The men who were engaged in blasting rock near a stream that runs through his property. During the first half-day the men found over \$500 worth of gold. The people are flocking to Kaladar in crowds.

A Wire-Fence Telegraph.—On the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, experiments were recently made to see whether a barbed wire-fence on either side of the line could be used for telegraphing through. The line was run under the surface at level crossings to make the line continuous, and trials were made which showed that telegraphing could be done through the fence; but in wet weather we should imagine the insulation would be very bad.

Our sixth page to-day will be found a striking and instructive illustration of the comparative worth of the various kinds of baking powders now in the market.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Piper-Heidsick" Champagnes!
"WOODCOCK" SOUR-MASH BOURBON!
BETHESDA MINERAL WATER.

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